

STIPA LEPIDA Hitchc. was reported by Hitchcock (1925) to occur from California to Baja California. (Hitchcock, A. S. 1925. The North American species of Stipa. Contrib. U. S. National Herb. 24:215-262). Reeder (1967, Notes on Mexican Grasses VI. Miscellaneous chromosome numbers. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 94:1-17.) reports S. lepida from "Hidalgo: w. of Pachuca" based on his collection number 4298 and Reeder reports the 2 n chromosome number as 46. This record is based on a collection of Stipa eminens Cav. for which Gould (1966, Chromosome numbers of some Mexican grasses. Canadian Jour. Botany 44:1683-1696) has already reported the 2 n chromosome number as 46 for Mexican material from San Luis Potosi. The distribution of Stipa lepida as reported by Hitchcock should remain unchanged.

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AN UNUSUAL FLORIDA PIPEWORT

Harold N. Moldenke

ERIOCAULON LINEARE var. GIGAS Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit statura valde robustior, foliis usque ad 30 cm. longis, vaginis 15--18 cm. longis 4--5 mm. latis, pedunculis 30--55 cm. longis 3--5 mm. latis, et capitulis 1 cm. vel ultra in diametro.

The type of this strictly aquatic variety was collected by Roland M. Harper (no. 85) in two feet of water at the mouth of the Yellow River, Santa Rosa County, Florida, on September 19, 1910, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The typical form of E. lineare Small is not known to grow in deep water and has a very different general aspect. The variety reminds one much of the deep-water forms of E. pellucidum Michx. but the very dark-gray color of the flowering-heads remind one of the small dark heads of E. parkeri B. L. Robinson, a littoral form of E. pellucidum. The elongated peduncles are reminiscent of those of E. melanocephalum var. longipes Griseb.